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**A SYSTEM, METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FACILITATING THE
RECEIPT OF REALTIME INFORMATION FROM
TELECOMMUNICATIONS NODES**

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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This Application for Patent claims the benefit of priority from, and hereby incorporates by reference the entire disclosure of, co-pending U.S. Provisional Application
10 for Patent Serial No. 60/235,142 filed September 22, 2000.

BACKGROUND OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to a business-
15 to-business system, and, in particular, to a business-to-business (B2B) engine, system and methodology for receiving realtime information reported by telecommunications nodes

within a telecommunications network, and providing the
realtime information to an information service provider.

Background and Objects of the Present Invention

5 The growing accessibility of information on the Internet
has made a great variety of content available. Typically,
users access this content at a fixed home or office site
through an Internet Service Provider (ISP). Content
providers on the Internet forward their content, along with
10 advertisements or other commercial information, through the
ISP directly to the user. Whereas, some ISPs currently
maintain cache, e.g., Yahoo and America On Line (AOL) by
providing additional content, most ISPs are purely conduits
of information, and as such are not expected to have
15 increased value as this technology and service matures.

A concurrent, more recent development is wireless
Internet access by mobile phone users. Due to the
convergence of telecommunications and the Internet, a growing

variety of devices are becoming multipurpose and are now available to access the Internet wirelessly, e.g., cell phones, personal data assistants (PDAs) or other communications devices. As with ISPs, however, Internet content providers are using existing telecommunications equipment as a mere conduit for passing information therethrough, thereby marginalizing the perceived value of these physical connections owned by the telecommunications operators. This paradigm of operation is illustrated in FIGURE 1 and is generally designated therein by the reference numeral 100, where a number of content providers, e.g., restaurant information 105, weather information 110 and other such portals 115, channel the respective data through a "pipe", i.e., the telecom operators' equipment 120, to a realtime user.

In view of the high cost of telecommunications network infrastructure and the need to avoid perceived obsolescence, telecommunications system operators must restructure the

interface between the content provider and user to better
exploit advantages in the technological convergence. In
particular, a system and methodology offering an alternative
paradigm avoiding the marginalization of the
5 telecommunications infrastructure and services and avoiding
loss of identity is needed. In addition, the paradigm 100 of
FIGURE 1 fails to make use of any realtime information which
is inherently provided within a serving telecommunications
network, such as location status, pertaining to the mobile
10 subscriber, an area which will be critical in numerous future
applications.

Exemplary prior art methods related to the location and
information provided to and from a mobile station includes
U.S. Pat. No. 5,559,520 which generally describes tracking
15 the location change of a user using a GPS system and
providing information from a dispatcher to the user regarding
a vehicle's geographic coordinates.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,926,108 generally describes providing movie information to a pager. The pager first request information from the system, which in turn determines the pager's location and sends movie information based on his
5 location and optionally reserve tickets for the pager user.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,131,028 generally describes providing a specific predefined feature based on a user geographic location. These features could be location-based call forwarding or predefined business establishment directions.

10 U.S. Pat. No. 5,930,699 generally describes providing information about a business based on a location of a mobile station. The cell identity is determined by the system and information regarding a business in that area is sent to the mobile station.

15 U.S. Pat. No. 6,091,956 generally describes a system that provides services about places and events a mobile computer encounters in their current location or potential destinations. The mobile computer is informed of events

related to places the user is willing to visit. Based on this information, the mobile computer may respond, avoid entirely, communicate with other people, or modify his plans in view of such events.

5 U.S. Pat. No. 6,108,533 generally describes providing a mobile station with ability to search, using keywords, information in a database. Such information might require the knowledge of the location of the mobile station and search for the keyword provided by the mobile station in that area
10 location database.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,115,611 generally describes having an information center connected to a plurality of mobile terminals. The mobile terminals accessing location information as well as other information helpful to the
15 mobile terminal user from the information center. The information center is used for accumulating information and/or services from the mobile terminals and providing

information to the mobile terminal related to the mobile terminal location information.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a new system and methodology for mobile Internet
5 usage, which offer more value to the telecommunications network operators and better exploits technological advantages of the network.

It is a further object that the system and methodology of the present invention better utilize the realtime
10 information available in telecommunications networks about mobile subscribers and the content available, thereby leveraging the network capabilities to generate revenue.

It is another object of the present invention that the enabler described herein leverages the realtime capabilities
15 of a telecommunications network.

It is an additional object of the present invention that the enabler better personalize services based upon user situation, e.g., user mobility.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a system, method,
and apparatus for facilitating information interexchange
between a telecommunications network serving a wireless
5 communications device and an information service provider.
The telecommunications network includes at least one node
that monitors realtime information associated with a
telecommunications device within the telecommunications
network. The node reports the realtime information associated
10 with the telecommunications device to a Business-to-Business
(B2B) engine, which, upon receiving the realtime information,
forwards the realtime information to the information service
provider. The information service provider, in turn, provides
a service to a subscriber associated with the
15 telecommunications device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The disclosed invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, which show important sample embodiments of the invention and which are incorporated in
5 the specification hereof by reference, wherein:

FIGURE 1 illustrates a conventional telecommunications system for providing a variety of Internet-based content to a subscriber;

FIGURE 2 illustrates a telecommunications system in
10 accordance with the principles of the present invention, providing a business-to-business engine interfacing with external content providers and providing realtime subscriber information thereto;

FIGURE 3 further illustrates the telecommunications
15 system of FIGURE 2, demonstrating the interaction between telecommunications operators and the content providers by way of the business-to-business engine in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 4 illustrates a preferred embodiment of the present invention illustrated in FIGURES 2 and 3, demonstrating the interaction between mobile telecommunications operators and content providers using the business-to-business engine;

FIGURE 5 illustrates exemplary interactions between the business-to-business engine of the present invention and different elements of a network;

FIGURE 6 illustrates an architecture of a number of application modules in a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 7 illustrates an alternate architecture for the application modules from that shown in FIGURE 6 in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 8 is a flow diagram illustrating a flow of signals employed in user subscription initialization;

FIGURE 9 illustrates a preferred interface between a portal and user equipment through the B2B engine of the present invention;

FIGURE 10 is a flow diagram illustrating a number of
5 signals employed in initiating an "OFF" trigger pursuant to the teachings of the present invention;

FIGURE 11 is another flow diagram illustrating a flow
of signals for an event occurring in a telecommunication
system in accordance with the teachings of the present
10 invention;

FIGURE 12 is a flow diagram illustrating a user-on
indication to the B2B engine of the present invention;

FIGURE 13 is a flow diagram illustrating a location area
update to the B2B engine of the present invention;

FIGURE 14 illustrates an architecture in a preferred
15 embodiment of the present invention, demonstrating a number
of interactions between the B2B engine and several network
nodes;

FIGURE 15 illustrates an example of network node notification to the B2B engine;

FIGURE 16 illustrates the communications of realtime information associated with mobile subscriber from various
5 network elements to the B2B engine in accordance with the teachings of the present invention;

FIGURE 17 illustrates a number of the protocols used in connection with the present invention, particularly between the B2B engine and several network nodes; and

10 FIGURE 18 illustrates an exemplary configuration and interworking of a B2B engine with different network architectures.

15 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS**

The numerous innovative teachings of the present application will be described with particular reference to the presently preferred exemplary embodiments. However, it should be understood that this class of embodiments provides

only a few examples of the many advantageous uses of the innovative teachings herein. In general, statements made in the specification of the present application do not necessarily delimit any of the various claimed inventions.

5 Moreover, some statements may apply to some inventive features but not to others.

The present invention sets forth a system and methodology for providing personalized, customizable intelligent information and associated services to mobile subscribers based on the mobile subscribers' realtime information, including but not limited to the mobile subscriber's current activity, preferences, location, usage and behavior patterns inherent in realtime networks.

As noted hereinabove, FIGURE 1 illustrates a conventional telecommunications system that supplies information to telecom subscribers. In the prior art, the contents of the restaurant and weather information, 105 and 110, for example, are supplied from the content providers to

the end users directly. The telecom operators 120, however,
in this paradigm are only pipe providers passing the
information to the end users, akin to many current ISPs. In
particular, and as discussed in more detail hereinbelow, the
5 telecom operators 120 do not share any realtime information
130 about the user with the content providers and are only
a means to pass information one-way from the content
providers directly to the users who, of course, operate in
realtime. As an illustration, in order for a mobile
10 subscriber to retrieve the weather information associated
with the subscriber's current location in a conventional
system, although the serving mobile telecommunication network
already knows the approximate location of the mobile
subscriber, since the serving mobile telecommunications
15 network merely act as a conduit for communicating such
information, the mobile subscriber nevertheless has to
manually provide the location information to the Internet
content provider.

With reference now to FIGURE 2, there is illustrated a business-to-business (B2B) engine 210 in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The business-to-business engine 210 includes a number of application modules 220 therein, as more fully illustrated and described hereinbelow with reference to FIGURES 6 and 7 and the accompanying text. In a preferred configuration, the B2B engine 210 runs on network hardware, generally designated in FIGURE 2 by the reference numeral 224, e.g., a Sparc processor, and uses an operating system/ middle ware 222, e.g., Solaris OS, which is stable and performs various functions described in more detail hereinbelow. It should, of course, be understood that alternate hardware and software may be utilized in the implementation of the instant invention, as understood by one skilled in the art. With further reference to FIGURE 2, the B2B engine 210 is connected to a telecommunication system 230 and to the Internet 250.

The telecommunication system 230 preferably includes a wireless service provider or any service provider that services a number of subscriber or user terminals, e.g., cellular phones, personal data assistants (PDAs) or any
5 wireless or wireline communications device or equipment capable of receiving signals. In addition, the B2B engine 210 is coupled, via a link 248 to the Internet, generally designated by the reference numeral 250, which includes content provider applications that supply information to
10 users pro-actively. The supplied information may be found at and forwarded from a weather server 260, a financial server 262, a news server 264 and/or an ad server 266, via a respective link 252 to the Internet 250, which provides the gateway for the respective services.

15 An Internet portal for collecting and providing certain services based on such collected information may also be connected to the Internet 250. Such a portal may further communicate with other associated servers 260, 262, 264, 266,

and communicate such collected information to a requester via the Internet 250.

With reference now to FIGURE 3, there is illustrated a preferred embodiment of the present invention, showing the alternate paradigm of the instant invention as compared to the conventional paradigm shown in FIGURE 1. The B2B Engine 210 connected to a serving telecommunication operator 120 communicates certain realtime information associated with a particular mobile subscriber to any one of the content providers, such as restaurant information provider 105, weather information provider 110 or service portal 115. Each of these content providers or portal can then use the received realtime information associated with a particular mobile subscriber to provide a service customized to that particular subscriber's realtime status or preference. As an illustration, a request for nearby Italian restaurants will be answered and provided to the requesting mobile subscriber without the mobile subscriber manually typing in

the current location thereof. The B2B engine would automatically receive the current location of the requesting mobile subscriber and communicate this realtime information (location information) to the content provider pro-actively.

5 As further described in FIG. 8, in order for a particular content provider to receive certain realtime information or event associated with a particular mobile subscriber, the content provider must subscribe with the B2B Engine. The content provider may need to provide a mobile
10 identification number associated with a particular mobile subscriber and subscribe with the B2B engine to monitor and provide the content provider with certain realtime information associated with that particular mobile subscriber. As an example, the weather information provider
15 may subscribe with the B2B engine to monitor a particular subscriber's location and "on" information. As a result, whenever that particular mobile subscriber turns his mobile station on, such realtime information will be provided to the

weather information provider by the B2B engine. The weather information provider will, in turn, automatically provide the current weather information associated with that particular location to the mobile subscriber. The mobile subscriber need
5 not manually request weather information nor does the user have to manually enter his current location. The act of turning his phone "on" will automatically trigger those predefined services to be generated. As further illustration, upon the arrival of a user in a city, weather information of
10 this city, headline news concerning this city, traffic situation in that city, etc. is sent to the user. All of this is done automatically without the knowledge of the user, but according to his preference, the network intelligently determines that the user needs this information while in this
15 location. Also, if a traveling user passes by a crime area or a bad neighborhood, the B2B engine will intelligently know the user's location and inform the portal, which will send information regarding the crime rate or the latest headline

news for this current location. This will help people on the move, and in general will help people no matter how often they travel. Moreover, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the network as a whole is interconnected
5 and intelligently exchanges information regarding the user status to provide the best service to the end user. The proposed B2B engine provides this interconnectivity and intelligently connects the information providers or portals, to the mobile operators that the user resides on. A non-
10 realtime system, a portal, and a realtime system, a mobile operator interact and operate smoothly despite the differences in their operating nature.

The content provider information, such as restaurant information 105, weather information 110 and portals 115, can
15 channel or pipe the requested information or service through the telecom operator 120 directly, as in FIGURE 1, or alternatively, can be sent to the telecom operator 120 through a B2B engine 210, such as engine 210 described in connection with FIGURE 2 and further hereinbelow. It should

be understood that the B2B engine 210 of the present invention, preferably resides on the telecommunications network and is interposed between the content providers and the telecom operators 120. Accordingly, the B2B engine 210
5 is responsible for getting the aforementioned realtime information 130 associated with the respective user, e.g., location and/or preferences, and processing this information. The B2B engine 210, upon receipt of the realtime status information, forwards the realtime data to the content
10 providers, thereby permitting customization according to the respective user's realtime situation and preferences.

With reference now to FIGURE 4 of the Drawings, there is illustrated another preferred embodiment of the present invention where the telecom operators 120 are mobile
15 operators, e.g., in accordance with the Global Subscriber Mobile (GSM) system, Personal Communication System (PCS) or other mobile telecommunication standard. The B2B engine 210 resident within the mobile network maintains the realtime information exchange between the mobile operators 120 and the

5 respective content providers, e.g., the aforescribed
restaurant information 105, weather information 110 and
portals 115. The B2B engine 210 determines realtime
information about the mobile subscribers in communication
10 with the mobile operators' network, by communicating with the
network and the respective users to determine a variety of
subscriber information: subscriber rules 242 for application
and any requisite conditions, subscriber preferences 244,
subscriber status 246, and any intelligence factor 248
15 necessary to satisfy the needs of the mobile subscriber. This
subscriber information is gathered for each user and supplied
to the content providers, which provide the information to
the mobile subscriber. The restaurant information 105,
weather information 110 and portals 115 are customized
20 according to the realtime status of the user, and provided
from the B2B engine 210 to the content providers in realtime,
by the B2B engine 210 regarding the realtime status,
requirements, preferences, rules and/or location of the
subscribed user.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention integrates a realtime system, e.g., the aforementioned telecom operator 120, and a non-realtime system, e.g., content providers, using the business-to-business (B2B) engine 210 of the present invention. The B2B engine 210, as described herein, communicates with the respective telecom operators 120 and the associated network elements to get realtime information about their subscribers, processes the subscriber information and supplies the information to the content providers in accordance with the certain subscribed events previously requested by those content providers.

In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, there are a plurality of telecommunication operators 120, each having discrete subscribers associated therewith. Each telecom operator 120 in this embodiment preferably acts independently and supplies realtime information about the respective subscribers to the content providers. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, each telecom operator 120 is issued a unique

identification number. The respective content provider(s), according to the request made by an identifiable telecom operator 120, then sends the requested information to the user subscribed in that telecom operator 120 network.

5 With reference now to FIGURE 5, there are illustrated exemplary interactions between the business-to-business (B2B) engine 210 of the present invention and different elements of the network. Realtime systems 270, such as wireless communication systems, wire line communication systems and
10 ISPs, interface with the B2B engine 210 to provide realtime information about subscribers and end users to the B2B engine 210. Content providers 272 are coupled to the B2B engine 210 to get realtime information from the B2B engine 210 and the behavior information of subscribers.

15 The content providers 272 also provide information to an end user, e.g., a wireless communication subscriber, a wire line subscriber or an ISP subscriber and designated generally by reference numeral 274, through the B2B engine 210.

With further reference to FIGURE 5, rather than communicating these monitored realtime events to external content providers, application modules and services associated with the B2B engine can independently generate and provide certain desired services to those monitored mobile subscribers. Accordingly, a number of B2B developers develop and update application modules in the B2B engine 210 to support new services and/or enhance existing services.

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention the B2B engine 210 is connected to a portal or content aggregators to provide information to the end user. The portals and the content aggregators gather the information from different content providers and supply the gathered information to the end user through different means that will be discussed in more detail hereinafter.

In particular, the user first subscribes to the portal or the content aggregators. Upon the user's subscription, the portals pass the subscription, as an event, to the B2B engine 210. The B2B engine 210 receives the subscription event of

the user and stores it in the B2B engine memory 210A or
database. It should be understood that the database is
preferably an internal database inside the B2B engine 210 or
an external database that could be accessed by the B2B engine
5 210.

It should, of course, be understood to one of ordinary
skill in the art that inclusion of a B2B engine 210 into a
telecommunications network having various protocols of
operation will entail creation of a variety of databases,
10 interfaces and portals necessary to facilitate the flow and
interexchange of information. For example, a user's
preferences may be stored in a preferences database and
trigger conditions or events (rules) operate to initiate a
communication. Mobile users of the Internet will expect
15 somewhat equivalent access to that of a fixed station, as
well as enhanced, personalized services based upon mobility.

As discussed, for mobile operators, there is the
opportunity to become more than a mere pipe provider by
exploiting the relationship with the subscribers (monthly

bills, personal information) and take advantage of the wireless Internet to generate new revenue. Content providers, in turn, face various challenges to make their content available and personal to mobile Internet subscribers.

5 Indeed, the personalization of Internet services by telecommunications operators coincides with the trend of providing increasingly personalized services on the Internet, particularly, with the advent of vertical portals and personalized user profiles.

10 As described above in connection with FIGURES 2-5 and set forth in more detail hereinbelow, the system and methodology of the present invention is an intelligent engine that leverages subscriber activity, preferences, location, usage and behavior patterns inherent within a mobile network
15 to provide personalized customizable mobile Internet services in realtime. In particular, the present invention allows content providers to build personalized content based upon mobility in the mobile network, allows mobile subscribers to receive personalized content based upon mobility and allows

mobile operators to leverage the mobility information in the mobile telecom network to move up the value chain. Furthermore, the present invention provides a platform for service providers to build new Internet services based upon
5 the realtime information associated with mobile subscribers within a mobile telecommunications network.

As further discussed below in connection with the portals and interfaces of the present invention, a variety of new functions are provided in creating the realtime mobile
10 Internet environment. In particular, a personal preferences user interface and database provide a mechanism for both selecting personal preferences and storing those preferences of an Internet subscriber in a database managed by the telecommunications operator. The requisite realtime mobility
15 information is provided via interfaces with network nodes and/or network elements in the telecommunications system. A rules-based environment allows wireless Internet subscribers to customize or develop new services based upon realtime events. Exemplary rules-based customizable services include:

Upon mobile powering up,
access information from finance.yahoo.com
deliver via short message service to mobile

5

In this example, the wireless Internet subscriber uses
the powering up of their own mobile as a realtime event to
invoke a service, and customizes that service to deliver news
from a particular website in a particular format. Another
10 exemplary service includes:

Upon detection of arrival in new town,
reroute calls to new number
deliver request for hotel room and car rental to
15 travel coordinator
await receipt of confirmation
acknowledge confirmation
alert to user

In this example, the wireless Internet subscriber uses the time of arrival, e.g., via plane, to initiate a variety of actions to facilitate coordination of travel needs. If time zone changes occur, an alert may be generated confirming the subscriber of the time change.

As further described above, all those desired events are subscribed with the B2B Engine by content providers. The B2B Engine thereafter communicates with the serving mobile telecommunications network and determines that a particular event has occurred for a mobile subscriber and communicates such triggering event with the subscribed content provider to enable the content provider to automatically effectuate all those services.

The numerous features of a Business-to-Business (B2B) engine is discussed hereabove. To achieve the functionalities mentioned and to allow for its interconnection with the network, certain features and components should be available in the B2B engine. With reference now to FIGURE 6, there are illustrated a variety of business-to-business (B2B) engine

210 application modules 220 in a preferred embodiment of the present invention. As shown, the B2B engine application module 220 includes a variety of discrete modules, each having an important role in the system. In particular, the

5 B2B application modules 220 include an Interface module (IM) 280, a Data Collection Module (DCM) 282, a Behavior Analysis Module (BAM) 284, a Service Development Environment (SDE) 286, a Realtime Delivery Module (RDM) 288, a Rules Development Environment (RDE) 290, a Business Data/End User

10 Subscription Module (BDSM) 292, a Service Execution Module (SEM) 294, a Performance and Charging Module (PACM) 296 and an Operation and Maintenance Module (OAMM) 298.

The aforementioned Interface Module (IM) 280 is responsible for interfacing the application modules 282-296

15 with the content providers and the telecommunication systems. The IM 280 interfaces with several external components, such as different telecommunication systems and ISPs. The IM 280 also provides an interface with the content providers. One of the primary functions of the IM 280 is to link external

components in the network to the application modules in the B2B engine 210. In a preferred embodiment, the IM 280 internally interfaces with the Data Collection Module (DCM) 282 and the Realtime Delivery Module (RDM) 288. It should, 5 of course, be understood that the IM 280 also could be interfaced with other internal modules, as well as external components of the network, depending on the system requirements.

With further reference to FIGURE 6, the Data Collection 10 module (DCM) 282 is responsible for retrieving and storing realtime data from telecommunication systems and ISPs. The DCM 282 internally interfaces with the Business Data Subscription Module (BDSM) 292 to find out about data subscriptions from the content providers. The DCM 282 also 15 interfaces with the Behavior Analysis Module (BAM) 284 and with the Realtime Delivery Module (RDM) 288 to deliver realtime information to the content providers.

The Behavior Analysis Module (BAM) 284 is preferably a set of artificial intelligence programs which check the

subscription information from the BDSM 292 and perform the analysis on the realtime data. Preferably, the BAM 284 is coupled to the RDM 288 to deliver the results to the content providers. In addition to being interfaced to the BDSM 292
5 and the RDM 288, the BAM 284 is interfaced to the Data Collection Module (DCM) 282.

The Rules Development Environment (RDE) 290 allows the development of rules used for the development of services. The RDE 290 stores the rules in a Rule Repository (Rrep). The
10 rules could be constantly updated to suite new services being adopted and varied according to the preferences of various components in the system. The Service Development Environment (SDE) 286 allows telecom operators or end users to develop new sets of services based on a set of rules. The SDE 286 is
15 internally interfaced with the Rule Repository to develop services and with the Service Execution Module (SEM) 294. The Service Execution Module (SEM) 294 executes the service used, and is internally interfaced with the SDE 286 and the BDSM 292.

The Business Data/End User Subscription Module (BDSM)
292 allows the content providers to subscribe to realtime and
behavioral data, and also allows end users to subscribe to
the services. To do that, the BDSM 292 is internally
5 interfaced with the RDM 288. The Performance and Charging
Module (PACM) 296 is responsible for collecting statistics,
keeping track of the number of times realtime data was
requested by the content providers and the number of
subscribers accessing their services. The PACM 296 also
10 keeps track of other statistical data that could be helpful
to fully utilize the network and its performance. The PACM
296 also produces charging for post processing.

Lastly, the Operation and Maintenance Module (OAMM) 298
is responsible for managing and configuring the B2B engine
15 210. The OAMM 298 is capable of configuring the content
providers, maintaining the B2B engine, handling faults in the
system, and managing the security issues in the system, as
well as other operational and maintenance functionalities.

It should be understood that the B2B engine application modules 220 illustrated in connection with FIGURE 6 and discussed hereinabove are preferably treated as being independent, despite the fact that they could be joined
5 together in one module or at least several could be joined together. The discrete modules preferably have a modular design for the applications, and are preferably Java-based. Alternatively, other programming languages that are suited for the above-mentioned characteristics may be employed,
10 e.g., C++, Java Servlets, Java Beans, JSP, and others. As discussed, an important aspect of the present invention is having near Realtime performance. In addition to coping with realtime environments, the system is designed to reduce fault and has a fault tolerance system.

15 Another preferred embodiment of the B2B engine, further illustrating the modularity and the implementation using different modular architecture, is shown in FIGURE 7. The B2B engine in this embodiment, designated by the reference numeral 310, also includes an interface module 315 and an

operation and maintenance module 320 as described above. However, this embodiment preferably includes an intelligence module (INM) 325, an event reception and processing module (ERPM) 330, a charging module (CM) 335, a subscription
5 database (SD) 340, a validation module (VM) 345, a data collection module (DCM) 350 and an event forwarding module (EFM) 355.

Upon reception of a subscription event from a portal, by the B2B engine Interface Module (IM) 315, the IM 315
10 interfaces with the Validation Module (VM) 345 to validate this subscription event. The VM 345 interfaces with the data collection module (DCM) 350, which allows the submission of the subscriber identity and allows the storage of the events in a subscription database (SD). The SD must be secure and
15 preferably scalable to allow expansion to the number of subscribers. The DCM 350 also is responsible for informing the portal that the subscribed user has been successfully registered in the B2B engine 310 database. Events received from the network nodes indicating the status of the mobile

subscriber, arrive at the Interface Module and processed at the Event Reception and Processing Module (ERPM) 330. These events are validated using the Validation Module (VM) 345, by accessing the subscribed user preference in the SD, which
5 is done to ensure that the user is a registered B2B engine 310 subscriber.

After validating the user profile, the event is packed and a notification is sent to the portal, using the Event Forwarding Module (EFM) 355, via a highly secure HTTP
10 notification message. After this notification has been sent to the portal regarding the subscribed user status, the Charging Module (CM) 335 creates a charging record for the portal concerning the information sent.

The modules, as mentioned above with respect to FIGURES
15 6 and 7, could be arranged in a variety of configurations to provide the functions needed by the system. However, looking at the B2B engine 210/310 from a different perspective, different architecture for the modules could be implemented.

For more understanding of the interaction of the portal with the B2B engine, reference is now made to FIGURE 8, which further illustrates the transmission of a subscription event of a user from a portal. FIGURE 8 represents a timing diagram, generally designated by the reference numeral 360, for the subscription event and the interaction of a portal 362 with a B2B engine 364 regarding this subscription. The user first subscribes to the portal service using any of several mechanisms, e.g., through the web site of the portal 362, www.yahoo.com, etc., generally designated by reference numeral 366. The user, however, needs to provide various person and preference information to the portal 362. This information includes the user identification number (MSISDN), mobile operator and various preferences associated with the desired content or events to be monitored. The portal 362 stores 368 all of the supplied user information in a database therein. Upon storing 368 the information, the portal 362 sends an event notification 370 informing the appropriate B2B engine 364 in charge of the mobile operator of the subscribed

user. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the B2B engine 364 is in charge of a mobile operator or in some cases a plurality of mobile operators. The notification event 370 sent to the B2B engine 364 preferably includes a mobile
5 station identification number (MSISDN) of the user, the subscription details, events, and preferences of the user and other related information. This notification event is preferably sent using a secured HTTP protocol.

The B2B engine 364 receives the event notification 370
10 and processes the information therein. This internal validation is done in a preferred embodiment using a layered architecture, such as also discussed in connection with FIGURES 6 and 7. With reference again to FIGURE 8, upon receipt of the event notification 370, a first layer or
15 class, generally designated by the reference numeral 372, requests establishment of a new connection (step 374). A second layer or class 766 inserts this subscription event (step 378) in a third layer or class 380 which validates the user identification number (MSISDN) (step 382) and stores

(step 384) the subscription information in a database. Upon the completion of validation step 384, an acknowledgment is sent (step 386) to the portal 362 regarding the subscription event notification 370, preferably using an HTTP protocol.

5 The B2B engine thereafter monitors the requested realtime information associated with that particular mobile subscriber.

The B2B engine, as described hereinabove, could operate in a number of ways. In one embodiment of the present invention, the B2B engine polls the relevant network nodes to request updated information. In another embodiment, the network nodes are programmed to inform the B2B engine of changes in status of the user. Yet another embodiment allows the mobile station to report status information to the B2B engine, this is done by triggering an application client program in the mobile station. However, these preferred embodiments could function concurrently. As an example, the B2B engine could poll some network nodes while other network nodes are reporting their status to the B2B engine. Also, the

mobile station could report its status to the B2B engine and
this same status report could be supplied also by a network
node. The B2B engine, however, intelligently determines that
the information sent is related, redundant, and combines both
5 pieces of information to perform advanced functions based on
a better understanding of the user status.

With the above discussion of the position of the B2B
engine within a telecommunications network and various
modules in mind, attention should now be directed to FIGURE
10 9, which illustrates exemplary interworkings of a B2B engine
410 in a preferred embodiment of the present invention. As
illustrated, the B2B engine 410 is connected to a front-end
portal 420, to a mobile station 430 (via wireless connection)
and an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) 415 Management system.
15 The O&M system 415 will provide an operator or the owner of
the product the capabilities to operate and maintain the B2B
engine. All the fault and alarm handling can be controlled
and monitored through this O&M system 415. Also, a remote
administration system will be accessible, as shown herein or

a module inside the B2B engine as described earlier with
reference to FIGURE 6. As shown in the figure, the mobile
station 430 may include a Wireless Application Protocol (WAP)
toolkit 432 and/or a Subscriber Identification Module (SIM)
5 development toolkit 434 therein.

The WAP toolkit 432 is used to develop and support WAP
applications, which, as is understood in the art, gives a
wireless user access to the contents and services of the
Internet. The WAP toolkit 432 preferably resides in the
10 mobile station 430, which preferably is able to support the
WAP protocols.

The SIM toolkit 434, which resides in the mobile station
430 is used for value-added services and e-commerce using the
mobile station, enabling transactions over the Internet. For
15 example, using a SIM toolkit-enabled mobile station, a user
may be able to check their bank account, pay bills, and all
other services achieved by today's wire line Internet access.
The SIM toolkit 434 is preferably programmed into a SIM card,
designated generally in FIGURE 9 by the reference numeral

436, and additionally enables an interface between the network and the end user. A preferred embodiment of the Mobile Equipment (ME)/Subscriber Interface Module (SIM) interaction with the B2B engine will be described hereinafter
5 with reference to FIGURES 10-13. As noted, the Business-to-Business engine 410 is also connected to the front-end portal 420, or a number of portals, which provide information to the end user. It should be understood to those skilled in the art that this information is tailored according to respective
10 user preferences and is collected from various content providers. It should also be understood that the portal 420 in a preferred embodiment of the present invention could be a dummy portal 422 or one designed to better exploit the Internet connections, e.g., a so-called WISE portal 424, as
15 is understood by one of ordinary skills in the art.

With reference to FIGURE 10, there is illustrated an example of an "OFF" Trigger for a wireless phone, the steps of which are generally designated by the reference numeral 450. A Mobile Station (MS), generally designated by the

reference numeral 452, includes a Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) toolkit 454 located therein. The SIM toolkit 454 transmits, with a determined intervals, short message service (SMS) messages, generally designated in the figure by the
5 reference numeral 456, containing the subscriber status and the mobile station 452 ISDN number (MSISDN). The SIM toolkit 454 performs this action to keep an associated B2B engine 458 informed of the realtime information and location of the MS 452. Receipt of this message initiates a timer 460 for the
10 B2B engine 458. If the timer 474 does not expire and another message is received before expiration, within the predetermined time interval, the timer is reset. If, however, the timer 472 expires in the B2B engine 458, meaning that the B2B engine 458 did not receive any message from the user in
15 a determined amount of time, the B2B engine 458 will assume that the mobile station 452 has been turned off, e.g., sometime after transmission of SMS message 462 to the B2B engine 458. This, as an example, could be an indication that the user is busy or asleep and that no new contents should

be sent by the portal to the subscribed user. After the B2B engine 458 fails to receive a further message after SMS message 462 in the timer period, B2B engine 458 validates and processes 464 this event, and forwards an event notification 5 466, containing the MSISDN of that user and an indication of the subscribed OFF event, to a portal 468 associated with this event. The portal 468 then acknowledges 470 the reception of the notification.

With reference now to FIGURE 11, there is illustrated 10 a timing diagram of a usual operation of the system and methodology, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the steps of which are generally designated by the reference numeral 500. As with the embodiment described in connection with FIGURE 12, a subscribed end user enters 15 information and preferences (step 504) at a portal 502, particularly, into a portal database. After the preferences of the end user are stored 504 in the portal database and, preferably, before an event occurs, a SIM application is initialized for realtime services and over the air activation

for a subscribed user, and a plurality of SIM data is downloaded (step 506) from the portal database to a Short Message Switching Center (SMSC) 508, e.g., over an air interface. The SIM data is then sent peer-to-peer (step 510) to Mobile Equipment (ME) 512 that includes a SIM card therein, generally designated by the reference numeral 514.

Once an event occurs regarding any change in the user preferences, location, etc., a SIM toolkit, generally designated by the reference numeral 516, which resides in the mobile equipment 512, sends an SMS message 518 informing a B2B engine 520 of the subscribed user's status and providing the user's MSISDN number. Upon arrival at the B2B engine 520, particularly at a socket listener 522 thereof, the aforementioned SMS message 518 is unpacked (step 524) in the B2B engine 520 by the socket listener 522, which then creates a new event (step 526) based on the information provided in the SMS message 518. A second layer or class, generally designed by the reference numeral 528 in the B2B engine 520, upon receipt of the new event information 526, then

establishes a new connection 830 and validates 532 the event
subscribed 526 by comparing the user identity and preferences
with what is stored in a B2B database, generally designated
by the reference numeral 534. Upon receipt of the new
5 connection and validation information, a third layer or
class, generally designated in the figure by the reference
numeral 536, processes the event (step 538) and optionally
stores the modified information in the B2B database 534. The
processed event 538 information is forwarded by the third
10 class 536 to a fourth class 540. An event notification
message 542 is sent to the portal 502 by the fourth layer 540
in the B2B engine 520, informing the portal 502 that an event
was received and providing the portal 802 with the user's
MSISDN.

15 The portal 502, upon receipt of the event notification
message 542 then sends an acknowledge message 544 to the B2B
engine 520, acknowledging the reception of the event
notification 542 , preferably using an HTTP protocol. In a
preferred embodiment of the present invention, charging 546

occurs for all information provided, and charging 546 for the
realtime event information provided to the portal 502 will
occur after the acknowledgment message 544. The charging
record will be created in the B2B Engine which will log all
5 the relevant information related to the event. As
illustrated, information is preferably delivered by the
portal 502 to the end user at the ME 512 using an SMS
message. It should, of course, be understood that the
contents could alternatively be sent using a Wireless
10 Application protocol (WAP), using a WAP over an SMS message
or other such protocols.

As discussed above and particularly in connection with
FIGURES 12 and 13 the subscribed user employs Mobile
Equipment (ME) 512, sometimes referred to as a mobile
15 station, which includes a SIM card 514, on which a SIM
application is programmed and running. In a preferred
embodiment of the present invention, a B2B engine 520 client
application resides on the Subscriber Identification Module
(SIM) and is responsible for reporting realtime events

occurring within the mobile equipment (ME)/Network entity to the B2B engine 820 server node. The client application uses triggers from the SIM card 514 to invoke a SIM toolkit operation 516 to send Short Messages to the B2B engine server
5 520 with information on the realtime events happening in the ME-Network. In this embodiment, the short message sent is addressed to the B2B engine and the mobile telecommunication operator acts as conduit to this information sent.

The SIM Application toolkit 516 provides mechanisms
10 which allow applications, existing in the SIM 514, to interact and operate with the Mobile Equipment (ME) 512 download the ME profile to the SIM 514, download data (step 506) to the SIM 514, transfer a user's menu selection to the SIM 514, call control by the SIM 514, MO Short Message
15 control by the SIM 514 and security. The proactive SIM 514 could display text, play a tone, send a short message, set up a call, etc., as is understood in the art.

The interaction between the SIM 514 and the ME 512 is best shown with reference to the following examples described

in connection with FIGURES 12 and 13, which illustrate a preferred embodiment of the SIM/mobile entity reporting events to the B2B engine for realtime services. Upon change of the user status or preferences, the B2B engine is updated
5 of such a change by the mobile Equipment (ME). In these figures, the exemplary events that are reported to the B2B engine server are the ON/OFF, Cell Global Identity (CGI) and the location area (LA) change.

With reference now to FIGURE 12 there is illustrated,
10 in detail, a timing diagram, generally designated in the figure by the reference numeral 550, of a user "ON" indication to a B2B engine 552. Initially, a given Mobile Equipment (ME) 554 first initializes an associated SIM 556. This initialization (step 558) is done by activating and
15 testing the SIM device 556 to ascertain what functions are supported. At present, this SIM 856 initialization is preferably performed pursuant to a GSM 11.11 standard, although it is understood that alternative initialization protocols may be alternatively used. The identification of

a proactive SIM 556 is done at this stage by having the proactive SIM service activated in a SIM service table (step 560). However, if the ME 554 does not support the proactive SIM feature, the proactive SIM 556 shall not send proactive
5 SIM-related commands to the ME, and vice versa. The ME 554 shall then send a STATUS command (step 562) periodically to the proactive SIM 556 during idle mode, as well as during a call, thereby enabling the proactive SIM 556 to respond with a command since the ME 554 always initiates commands to the
10 SIM 556.

After a power-on by the ME 554, the first message sent is the STATUS message (step 564), which is used to trigger (step 564) the appropriate B2B engine 552 client application residing on the SIM card. The client application reads
15 appropriate files on the SIM 556 and packs the relevant information into a short message and requests the SIM to send it onwards to the ME (step 570). The SIM 856 sends a message (step 566) informing the ME 554 that further information is available. The ME 554 then responds using a FETCH command

(step 568) to get the information from the SIM 556. The SIM 556, upon receipt of the aforementioned FETCH command 568, sends the composed short message from the client application to the ME 554 (step 570A) in order for the information to be
5 sent to the B2B engine. Following that, the ME 554 sends the short message (step 572) to the B2B engine, informing that the MS 554 has been turned on. The B2B engine 552 receives this message and interprets it further to provide enhanced services. The ME 554 then responds to the SIM 556 informing
10 that the message regarding the event has been sent (step 574). The SIM 556, in turn, acknowledges the response and sends a normal ending message (step 576). The mobile station is now turned on and all the elements, such as the ME 554, the SIM 556 and the client applications 552 are aware of that
15 occurrence. As discussed earlier, the ME 854 sends a periodical status command (step 578) to the SIM 856, which after the ME 554 is turned on, results in a trigger (step 580) to the client application 552 on the SIM card 552, and from which a periodical SMS message (step 578) could be sent.

With reference now to FIGURE 13, there is illustrated a timing diagram of a location area change indication of the ME 554 to the B2B engine 552, in another presently preferred embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated, SIM 556
5 initialization and proactive SIM determination (Steps 558 and 560) are first performed, again, preferably, pursuant to a GSM 11.11 protocol. As is understood in the art, the Mobile Equipment 554 is requested by the client application and the SIM to monitor any location change and, upon any such change,
10 the ME 554 informs the B2B engine 552 of this change. The location information as discussed above may be GPS information, cell global identity information, or routing area information associated with a mobile subscriber. Additionally, the Mobile Equipment 554 may also communicate
15 using other packet based protocols, such as USSD messages or WAP.

As discussed, when a change in location happens, appropriate processes in the ME 554 are invoked. The ME forwards a set location update status message (step 586) to

the SIM 856, and then informs the client application residing in the SIM, via an envelope command (step 588), that the location area update has occurred. The client application is triggered 588A and takes this data from the envelope command, 5 reads and adds appropriate data from the SIM 556 and packs a short message. This packed short message is sent (step 590) by the client application to the SIM 556, as indicated in FIGURE 13, in step 590A the SIM informs the ME of the request to send a short message. With the FETCH command 592 the ME 10 asks the SIM to provide the data for the short message which it does in 593. The ME transmits the packed short message to the B2B engine (step 594) which uses the data to provide enhanced services. The ME 554 then as usual informs the SIM 556 that the short message has been sent (step 596) and the 15 SIM 556 returns a normal ending message (step 598).

The updated information is sent to the B2B engine by the mobile station to update its status and preferences in the B2B engine, as described hereinabove. However, in another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the network

nodes self monitor any desired subscriber events update and automatically provide the data to the B2B engine on a realtime basis.

5 With reference now to FIGURE 14, the B2B engine 210, in addition to being connected to a portal 640 or to content aggregators, e.g., using a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) or other packet based communications protocol, is also connected to various other nodes in the network, generally designated in FIGURE 14 by
10 the reference numeral 600. It should be understood, as described with reference to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, that these nodes could be adapted to gather realtime information about the subscribed user. This could be achieved by programming the network nodes so that
15 they could monitor realtime subscriber events and activities and provide realtime information to the B2B engine regarding the subscriber events received. The network elements can monitor and forward all subscriber events and activities for all subscribers that are being served within that network

area, or alternatively, the network elements can monitor and forward subscriber events and activities for those subscribers that have subscribed with the B2B engine. The B2B engine 210 interfaces with network nodes in the network 600 to receive information about the subscribed events from these nodes. The Mobile Switching Center (MSC)/Visitor Location Register (VLR) 615 sends mobility information, VLR record and the call control of related events to a subscriber, e.g., using Message TCP/IP or like protocols. The sending of the realtime information is triggered upon receiving a location update or registration signal from the subscribed user.

Also, handover triggers and radio-related trigger events from a Radio Network Subsystem (RNS) 620 for system 600 is sent to the B2B engine. As is understood to one skilled in the art, a Serving Generalized Packet Radio System (GPRS) Service Node (SGSN) 625 provides mobility and call control-related information to the B2B engine 210, e.g., as related to packet domain networks, such as a generalized packet radio system (GPRS).

A Mobile Positioning Center (MPC) 630 provides the B2B engine 210 with information about the location of the mobile subscriber within the telecommunications network. It should be understood to one skilled in the art that the MPC 630 could be provided by a global positioning service (GPS) or any other means for locating a mobile subscriber station using, for example, TCP/IP protocols to forward the positioning information. A central service control function (CSCF) 635 unit provides to the B2B engine 210 a translation of the address number of the subscriber to an Internet protocol (IP) address and also could provide control related events/information using, for example, Message and TCP/IP protocols.

As also understood by one skilled in the telecommunications art, upon switching on a mobile station (MS), the serving MSC/VLR (Mobile Switching Center/Visitor Location Register) registers the MS and authorize the MS by communicating with the Home Location Register (HLR) associated with that MS. The HLR then informs the B2B engine,

upon this registration and authorization, to forward the preferred information to the mobile station, as shown in a preferred embodiment described hereinafter.

5 The network nodes are intelligently programmed to recognize any information related to the subscribed user and upon the triggering of an event, sends the realtime information to the B2B engine informing it of the update to the end user status. This information is stored in the B2B engine database. The B2B engine 210 processes the
10 information/events sent by the nodes and forwards this formatted information to the portal 640. Upon providing the information/events to the portal 340 by the B2B engine 210, the portal 640 is billed for this realtime information, for example, by a Billing Gateway (BGW) 645. The BGW 645 provides
15 information about when and how much to bill the portals for the realtime information provided. This is done by logging relevant information into charging records for each user requested action. The billing could be done internally in the B2B engine using a charging module, as shown in FIGURE 7, or

could be an external application connected to the B2B engine
such as a BGW, as shown in FIGURE 14. Also, the BGW could be
in charge of the billing in the mobile operator for each user
or provide information, for example, on the remaining balance
5 for subscribers accessing the network or the balance of the
subscribers usage. The BGW functionalities are numerous and
flexible depending on the services and plan for each
subscribed user.

10 In the preferred embodiment described hereinabove, the
network nodes preferably contain a client application (CL)/
monitoring agent (MA) programmed in each of the network nodes
wishing to report events to the B2B engine. These network
nodes monitor certain triggers related to the user and
reports them to the B2B engine. Loading of a client
15 application program in certain network nodes such as the HLR
and/or the MSC/VLR could be used to monitor certain enabled
triggers related to subscriber's behavior, status, mobility
parameters, etc. An example of the network nodes providing
the information to the B2B engine upon any change to a user

status or preferences is provided hereinbelow. Upon any update to the user status or any change regarding the user in a database, the HLR client application is triggered and sends an update to the B2B engine informing the engine of such a change. This client application in the HLR is adapted to recognize any change and automatically report this change to the B2B engine. All network nodes are also programmed to recognize any event and notify the B2B engine of this event, using the triggering mechanism of the client application. The MSC/VLR, for instance, tracks the mobility of the user and upon a detected change, for example the user location is changed, the MSC/VLR client application is triggered and informs the B2B engine of this change. Moreover, the MSC could work together with the MPC to pin-point the user location and send the information to the B2B engine. Also, the MSC/VLR client application is programmed to interact with the RNS to inform the B2B engine of any handover or radio triggers occurring related to the user. The RNS also contains

a client application as in all involved network nodes in the update process.

FIGURE 15 illustrates another example of the notification, by the network node, of any change in the subscriber status and location. The VLR 652, upon any change to the subscriber status and location, will inform the HLR 654 using standard existing protocols, e.g. MAP 658, of such a change. The determination of the status change is performed using a Monitoring Agent (MA) 656 inside both the VLR 652 and the HLR 654. The HLR 654 in turn will interact with the B2B engine 660, which in this situation is acting as a VLR 664. The B2B engine 660, in this case, being a GSM Service Control Function (gsmSCF) 662 node gets the subscriber status and location information from the HLR 654 and stores it in a database. The B2B engine then performs the necessary operations on this information and acts accordingly. In general, once the client application catches a trigger event in the network nodes (i.e. HLR, MSC/VLR, etc.) representing

any change to the subscriber status, the client application in the network nodes informs the B2B engine.

With further reference to FIGURE 14, the B2B engine 210, as described hereinabove could receive information/events regarding the subscribed user from the network nodes without requesting this information. However, in another preferred embodiment of the present invention and further referring to FIGURE 14, these network nodes are requested to gather realtime information about the subscribed user. When the subscription event is stored in the B2B engine 210 database, a Home Location Register (HLR) 610 is polled to determine the registration information of the mobile subscriber, e.g., using Mobile Application Part (MAP), TCP/IP or like protocols.

The B2B engine 210 interfaces with communication nodes in the network 600 to request information about the subscribed events from these nodes. The B2B engine 210 polls a Mobile Switching Center (MSC)/Visitor Location Register (VLR) 615 to request the mobility information, VLR record and

the call control of related events to a subscriber, e.g., using Message TCP/IP or like protocols.

5 The B2B engine 210 requests handover trigger and radio-related trigger events from a Radio Network Subsystem (RNS) 320 for system 600. A Mobile Positioning Center (MPC) 330 could be polled to provide the B2B engine 210 with information about the location of the mobile subscriber within the telecommunications network. It should be understood to one skilled in the art that the MPC 630 could
10 be any other means for locating a mobile subscriber station, as described hereinabove. A central service control function (CSCF) 635 unit could be also polled to provide to the B2B engine 210 a translation of the address number of the subscriber to an Internet protocol (IP) address, and also
15 could provide control related events/information using, for example, Message and TCP/IP protocols.

The B2B engine 210 provides intelligence in knowing which of the aforementioned elements or nodes to poll to gather the necessary information for provision to a portal

640 using, for example, TCP/IP protocols. The information may be selectively requested according to the needs of the B2B engine in determining the status of a telecommunications device. The B2B engine 210 processes the information/events
5 sent by the nodes and sends the gathered information to the portal 640. Upon providing the information/events to the portal 640 by the B2B engine 210, the portal 640 is billed for this realtime information, as described hereinabove with reference to the previous embodiment.

10 As an example, when the B2B Engine requires certain information such as subscriber's status from the HLR, a message is sent to the HLR requesting the information. The HLR will inturn respond with the response message informing the B2B engine of the current subscriber status. This same
15 requesting mechanism could be used with the other network nodes. A message could be sent by the B2B engine to any network node requesting information about the subscriber. Upon reception of such a message the network node gets the information and sends it to the B2B engine. The B2B engine

could act as a GSM Service Control Function (gsmSCF) node and interrogates the HLR at regular or periodic intervals to get the status and the location information of a subscriber.

The network environment, within which the B2B engine 210
5 operates, is fully described hereinabove. In general, there are numerous implementations of the service provided by the business-to-business engine. With reference now to FIGURE 16, however, there is illustrated an alternative operation of the B2B engine 210 of the present invention. In this alternate
10 configuration, the B2B engine 210 receives realtime events from a mobile subscriber 660, such as the subscriber status, location area and other events, as described with reference to FIGURES 9-13, using as an example Short Message Service (SMS) messages. The B2B engine 210 gets this information, in
15 addition to other information, by polling different nodes in the network, as described hereinabove with reference to a preferred embodiment. The network nodes however, as described in another preferred embodiment described hereinabove, send the updated status information of the user

to the B2B engine whenever any change occurs regarding the subscriber. The B2B engine 210 then parses the events based on the subscribed user preferences and processes the information/event gathered.

5 These processed events are then sent to the portal/content aggregators/content provider 640, for example, using an HTTP protocol. The portal 640 then personalizes the contents according to the event information provided by the B2B engine 210. The portal converts the contents, for
10 example, to a wireless markup language (WML) used to provide content to narrowband devices, such as mobile stations, PDAs, etc. The WML containing the personalized content is delivered via a wireless application protocol gateway (WAPGW) to the subscribed user via the mobile phone. However, the
15 portal can also deliver the personalized content using an SMS message or any other proprietary wireless data protocol. As is illustrated in FIGURE 16, the contents could be sent to the mobile station through a Wireless Application Protocol gateway (WAPGW). The WAPGW is a network node providing direct

connection between the mobile network and the dedicated Internet application services, such as the portals. There are numerous methods that could be used for sending the contents to the subscriber. For example, the contents could be sent
5 through the Short Message Service Center (SMSC) using a Short message (SMS) or a WAP sent over an SMS message. Moreover, the contents sent to the mobile station could be an Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD). This could be done using a USSD Gateway that retrieves the information
10 from the portals and sends it to the SMSC for delivery as a short message. Other transport bearers such as GPRS could be used to send content from the portals to the mobile station. Advancements toward fast speed access systems in today's mobile technology lead the way to third generation (3G)
15 wireless systems. The data packet transport systems such as the Generalized Packet Radio Service (GPRS) and the Evolved Data for GSM Evolution (EDGE) provide fast connections that will allow easy and quick content delivery to the mobile stations. Taking these transport bearers in mind, all the

communication between the mobile stations, the B2B engine,
and the Internet portals could be performed using these
transport bearers discussed herein. For example, instead of
sending an SMS message by a mobile station through a SMSC,
5 as described hereinabove, a mobile station could communicate
with the B2B engine using a GPRS network by sending data
packets utilizing the high speed access.

With reference to FIGURE 17, the B2B engine 210, in
addition to being connected to a portal 640 or to content
10 aggregators, e.g., using a Transmission Control Protocol/
Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), is also connected to various
other nodes in the network. In general, it should be
understood that these network nodes are typically used to
gather realtime information about the subscribed user. The
15 nodes in the network communicate with each other using
standard protocols. These protocols are used to ease the
means of communication between network nodes and to be
compatible with the requisite standards. With further
reference to FIGURE 17, there is illustrated a preferred

embodiment of the protocols used in the communication between the network nodes and the aforementioned B2B engine 210. It should be understood that the B2B engine 210 is preferably interfaced with all of the nodes in the network supplying
5 event information, e.g., using a standard IEEE 802.3 connection.

The communication between the nodes are performed, as in other communication standards, using a layered structure. For example, all of the protocols employed utilize the
10 Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) protocol in their lower layers. However, in the upper layer each node uses a different protocol. For example, the B2B engine 210 communicates with the portal 640 using a HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) commonly used in Internet
15 communication. The HLR 610 uses a MAP protocol. The Mobile Positioning Center (MPC) 630 preferably uses a MPC protocol. A Short Messaging Service Center (SMSC) 650 preferably uses a Short Message Peer-to-Peer (SMPP) protocol. The particular protocols used are well known in the art and provide a means

of interconnection between the different nodes in the network. However, it should be understood that a variety of other protocols could be used to support internodal communications.

5 Referring now to FIGURE 18, which illustrates the B2B engine interfacing with different network architectures. The B2B engine interfaces with a 2.5G wireless telecommunications system 710 as shown in this figure and in previous Figure 14. However, the B2B engine could be interfaced with other
10 systems such as a second generation (2G) wireless telecommunications operator system 730. It also can be interconnected with a 3G wireless telecommunications system 750 which is currently under development. Although, the system architectures that are connected to the B2B engine are
15 different, the same procedure could be used with each network node in the system, as was described hereinabove. For instance, the B2B engine could poll each of the network nodes in the 3G wireless telecommunications system 750, or the network nodes could report any event to the B2B engine 210

regarding any update to the subscriber status. The engine described in the present invention could be used for numerous systems and the same procedure described hereinabove for the 2.5G wireless telecommunications system could be applied to the 3G wireless system, as well as other systems. The network nodes in the 3G wireless system are separated in a call control network nodes 760, 770, 780 and connectivity control network nodes 790. The Media Gateways (MGW) 792 will be responsible for all the connectivity means, while the call control will be executed by servers in the control layer. The Control Layer will, in turn, interface to Application Gateways, not shown in the figure, allowing an unprecedented level of separation of services from specific fixed or mobile bearer technologies allowing for anyway, anywhere and anytime service delivery. The B2B engine has the ability to connect to different bearer technologies such as the GSM/EDGE, WCDMA and cdma2000. The B2B engine also interfaces with all the connectivity and control network nodes that keeps track and/or have record of the mobile subscriber. The network

nodes, nonetheless, are preferably reprogrammed to include a mobility agent, as described hereinabove with reference to FIGURES 14 and 15.

Also the mobile operator described hereinabove is a GSM
5 operator, it should be understood by one of ordinary skills in the art that the invention could be used for a PCS operator, a DAMPS operator or/and any existing mobile operator. Moreover, a single B2B engine could interconnect various mobile operators with various portals. The mobile
10 operators could be of a different nature and using a different standard, e.g. a B2B engine could provide service for a PCS operator as well as a GSM operator, concurrently.

Moreover, 3G mobile stations will also have the client
application that will notify the B2B engine of any update to
15 the user status, similar to what was described earlier for GSM phones having the client application programmed on the SIM card in the GSM network. The SIM card as described above could be any means in which the Mobile Equipment could have a programmable module on it capable of containing

applications. The SIM card described hereinabove, could also be any programmable means that is capable of storing and performing certain functions, like having a fixed module in the mobile station being part of the Mobile Equipment (ME).

5 It should however be understood to one skilled in the art, that the portal and content aggregators are externally connected to the B2B engine, as described herein. However, the portal and/or content aggregators, in a preferred embodiment of the presently claimed invention, may be
10 incorporated within the B2B engine as well. Meaning that the B2B engine could be in charge of gathering data content and selectively supplying the data content to the users.

 It should be understood to one skilled in the art, that
15 realtime information and realtime networks discussed with reference to the embodiments hereinabove, represent the ideal timing of such networks and information disregarding any delays and/or processing in the network nodes and any other equipment. In general, a realtime network may be any network that functions in realtime or near realtime performance.

Also, realtime information may be information that is substantially realtime or near realtime.

As will be recognized by those skilled in the art, the innovative concepts described in the present application can be modified and varied over a wide range of applications. Accordingly, the scope of patented subject matter should not be limited to any of the specific exemplary teachings discussed, but is instead defined by the following claims.